

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

On page 5, please replace the section entitled "Brief Description of The Drawings" with the following.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is an overall perspective view of the three-side trimmer;

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view; and

Figure 3 is the view of the head and the foot stations in the block conveying direction[.];

Figure 4 is a schematic cross sectional view of the adapters in an accordion-accordion design;

Figure 5 is detailed cross sectional view of the accordion-like design of the adaptors;

Figure 6 is a top view of the accordion-like design of the adaptors.

On page 6, please add the following paragraphs after the paragraph ending at line 6.

Figures 4-6 show one of the preferred accordion-like telescoping adapters. The pressing cutting strips have bodies 21, 17 of a corresponding length and which are articulated to one another via the bars 21b, 17b in the attached sketches. Wire cables 21c, 17c hold all the respective parts together and under tension. The bars 21b and 17b are displaceable in the guides 21a and 17a in grooves 21d, 17d. As one can see, the cutting units with the knife 10, the cutting strip 15 and the pressing strip 19 are displaceable during adjustments in the direction V. The guides 21a, 17a remain stationary and the roller shutters 21, 17 are displaced within the bars 21b, 17b in the grooves 21d, 17d. This is but one design of an accordion or louver-like design of the cutting strips

and pressing strips, other designs are conceivable as well.

With regard to the shutter-like design, it is possible for the pressing strips and cutting strips to have a plurality of plates which slide over each other. When the pressing strips and cutting strips are to be at their smallest size, the strips are stacked directly on top of each other. When the strips are to form a large surface area, the strips are spread out so that they are substantially in the same plane with a minimal, or no overlapping of the strips.

On page 6, please replace the paragraph starting at line 7 and ending at line 12 with the following paragraph.

During cutting, the material being cut in the head-and-foot station is pressed by the pressing strips or elements 19, which are moved by means of toothed rack drives 20. The pressing strips are extended to the center of the machine by telescopic adapters 21. They may be, e.g., in the form of a shutter. They are arranged slightly obliquely, so that they touch the block first on the back in order to press out the air for the cutting, after which they easily conform elastically to the shape. For example, the elements of the shutter are coated with a foam for this purpose.

On page 7, please add the following paragraphs after the paragraph ending at line 8.

Each cutting unit has a knife 10 which cuts against cutting strips 14. The knives 10 and cutting strips 14 are moved toward and away from each other by coupling rods 11 and cranks 12. The knives 10 and the cutting strips 14, and their associate hardware, are all connected to each other through the unit frame 8. Each cutting unit has its own frame 8. The cutting units are designed as devices that are closed in on themselves so that all pressing and cutting forces remain

within the compact units. As one can see from present Fig. 3, the cutting forces generated by knife 10 against a cutting strip 14 all remain within the unit. It is well known in the art that cutting a stack of paper between a knife and a cutting strip requires that force be applied to the knife in the direction toward the cutting strip. It is also known in the general knowledge of physics that each force generates an equal and opposite force. By the cutting strip 14 and the knife 10 being connected to each other by the unit frame 8, the opposite force generated during the cutting is absorbed, or is contained by the unit frame 8, page 4 lines 10 and 11. Since the unit frame is part of the cutting units, the unit frame 8 also moves with the cutting units.

In Fig. 2 the conveyor is represented by reference 18 and 18A. In particular the top portion of conveyor 18 pushes the stack of paper into the cutting units. In the embodiment of Fig. 2, the conveyor 18 has an L-shape with the bottom of the L being driven by a drive unit 33 mounted vertically. The drive unit 33 preferably has the motor 30 on the bottom, and a drive wheel 31 on the top.

A part of the conveyor can move up and down to adjust for the height of the stack, as shown in Fig. 2. In particular, Fig. 2 shows the height of the part of the conveyor to be H1, which matches the height of the stack. If the stack height changes, the height of the conveyor also changes accordingly. While there are many ways to change the height of the conveyor, Fig. 2 shows two shafts, where the upper shaft 34 is smaller than the lower shaft 36, and can slide in and out of the lower shaft 36 to adjust the height.

IN THE DRAWINGS:

Figure 2 has been amended to show the drive unit 33 with the motor 30 and the drive wheel 31. Figure 2 has also been amended to show the upper shaft 34 and the lower shaft 36 which adjusts the height of the conveyor. Figures 4, 5 and 6 have been added to show the accordion-like design of the adaptor.